strength deployment inventory 2.0°

Personalized Report:

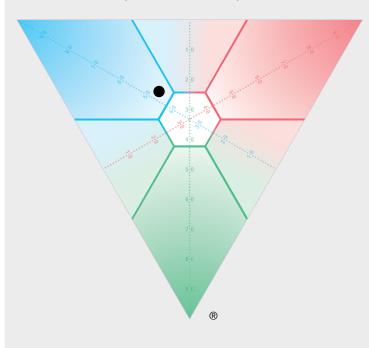
Rosas, Diana Rosas, Diana

Elias Porter, PhD Tim Scudder, PhD



Motives

Rosas, Diana Rosas, Diana



MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM			
47	29	24	
People	Performance	Process	
My MVS is:			
BLUE			

CONDITION #1: WHEN THINGS ARE GOING WELL

MOTIVES

Your Motivational Value System (MVS) dot is based on your scores. It shows the relative priority of your People, Performance, and Process motives - and how they blend when things are going well.



BLUE People

You are motivated by the protection, growth, and welfare of others. You have a strong desire to help others who can genuinely benefit.

YOUR MOTIVES AND VALUES

As a person with a **Blue MVS**, you achieve feelings of self-worth by being genuinely helpful to others, with little or no concern for what you receive in return.

You help others in ways that enhance their happiness and genuinely meet their needs. You express concern for the welfare of others. You place your faith in others, and offer others the benefit of the doubt. You believe that giving others praise and rewards creates happiness and gratefulness in their hearts and minds. You value the power of helping people grow.

You embrace the opportunities life affords to provide help to others, and the real reward for you is the evidence that the help was received and valued. For you, the effort and intent to help are most important. You value recognition but tend to believe that any external reward for your efforts will be offered without having to ask for it.

The act of helping is not always enough for you. The greatest enjoyment in the act of helping comes from seeing other people benefit. You want others to accept, value, and appreciate the help you give. A simple thank you means a lot.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR RESULTS

The SDI 2.0 describes your motives in relating to others under two conditions:

- 1) when everything is going well
- 2) when you are faced with conflict

The dot on the SDI 2.0 Triangle represents the motives that drive your use of strengths when things are going well. Each person's MVS is a combination of three primary motives working together. The MVS shows the frequency with which people are motivated by concerns for People (Blue), Performance (Red), and Process (Green).

There are seven MVS regions on the SDI 2.0 Triangle. Each region is defined by the way the three motives blend in different proportions when things are going well.

THE IMPACT OF NEIGHBORING REGIONS

Your MVS dot is close to the **Hub** and **Red-Blue** regions of the triangle. You may find that some parts of these MVS descriptions also apply to you.



BLUE: People

Altruistic-Nurturing: You are motivated by the protection, growth, and welfare of others. You have a strong desire to help others who can genuinely benefit.

> Altruistic: unselfish concern for the welfare of others. Nurturing: protecting, supporting, and encouraging others.

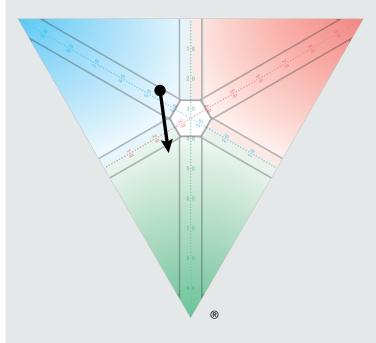
Mark the statements that are true for you:			
WHAT YOU DO	FEELINGS AND IDEALS	CONFLICT TRIGGERS	
□ I am open and responsive to the needs of others. □ I seek ways to bring help to others, trying to make life easier for others. □ I defend the rights of others with courage and conviction, sometimes without claiming my own rights in the process. □ I tend to be idealistic and admire the accomplishments of others, often playing down my own personal achievements out of a desire to remain modest. □ I am humble, rarely asking for recognition, simultaneously putting great trust in others. □ I respond when asked for help. □ I believe that my contributions will demonstrate my value and that I should not have to ask for rewards. □ I want to help others reach their potential and ensure they are fully valued. □ I try not to be a burden to others, preferring to give help rather than receive it.	☐ I feel best about what I am doing when I am being helpful in some way to others who can genuinely benefit from my help. ☐ I identify with and feel most at ease with people who clearly care for the feelings, the needs, and the welfare of others. ☐ Ideally, I would like to be more assertive and less fearful of pushing for my own rights and wants — more capable of saying "no" to people who impose on me. ☐ Ideally, I would like to avoid ever being a selfish person or one who is cold and unfeeling about others. ☐ I feel most rewarded by others when they treat me as a warm and friendly person who wants to be of help and who is deserving of thanks and appreciation for giving help.	 □ People are selfish or unconcerned about others. □ Issues are personalized or turned into attacks. □ Others won't accept help when they really need it. □ My emotions are disregarded, ignored, or criticized. □ Others change loyalties "for the moment." □ People take advantage of others or me. □ Others are insincere about helping. □ Competition results in people being hurt. □ People behave rudely or unkindly. □ Relationships are not regularly maintained. 	

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	MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM (MVS)	DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTICS	ENGAGING ENVIRONMENT
YOUR RESULTS	BLUE	People who are motivated by the protection, growth, and welfare of others. They have a strong desire to help others who can genuinely benefit.	Seeking ways to bring help to others Trying to make life easier for others Being open and responsive to the needs of others Trying to avoid being a burden to others Defending the rights of others.	Open, friendly, helpful, supportive, trusting, socially sensitive, loyal, compassionate, respectful, receptive, humanitarian Being needed Being accepted and appreciated Opportunities to support others.
	RED	People who are motivated by task accomplishment and achieving results. They have a strong desire to set goals, take decisive action, and claim earned rewards.	Being alert to opportunity Striving for immediate action Accepting challenges Competing for authority and responsibility Exercising persuasion Accepting risk-taking as necessary and desirable.	Progressive, innovative, challenging, fast-moving, stimulating, competitive, creative New opportunities Potential for advancement and winning Material rewards available.
	GREEN	People who are motivated by meaningful order and thinking things through. They have a strong desire to pursue independent interests, to be practical, and to be fair.	Seeking clarity, accuracy and correctness Being cautious and thorough Keeping emotions under control Planning ahead and following the plan Conserving resources.	Clarity, logic, precision, utility, durability, efficiency, reliability, organized Effective use of resources Clear, supportable, criteria for decision-making Time to develop ideas.
	RED-BLUE	People who are motivated by the maximum growth and development of others. They have a strong desire to direct, persuade, or lead others for the benefit of others.	Actively seeking opportunities to help others Creating welfare and security for others Generating enthusiasm and support in tackling obstacles to success Challenging others to be or do their best.	Enthusiastic, open, friendly, sincere, trusting, compassionate Respect for others Positive initiatives for the growth and development of others Opportunities to coach or mentor others.
	RED-GREEN	People who are motivated by intelligent assertiveness and fairness in competition. They have a strong desire to develop strategy and assess risks and opportunities.	Taking the most efficient course of action Assessing risks and opportunities Being decisive and proactive when the facts are known Challenging opposition through thoughtful process and strategy.	Strategic, determined, planned Complex, challenging tasks requiring expertise Recognition for achievement Availability of technical resources Opportunities to develop winning strategies.
	BLUE-GREEN	People who are motivated by developing self-sufficiency in self and others. They have a strong desire to analyze the needs of others and to help others help themselves.	Offering assistance for greater self- sufficiency and independence Building effective processes and resources to protect or enhance others' welfare Fighting for principles that are fair.	Conscientious, patient, congenial Respect for individuals, fairness, and resources Opportunities to encourage others' independence Tasks that require thoughtful analysis to aid those in need.
	HUB	People who are motivated by flexibility and adapting to others or situations. They have a strong desire to collaborate with others and to remain open to different options and viewpoints.	Considering multiple perspectives and ideas Being open-minded and willing to adapt Bringing people together and making connections Maintaining appropriate balance Keeping options open.	Cooperative, interactive, sociable, democratic, playful, spontaneous, novelty, flexibility Being heard and listening Consensus building Tolerant of different opinions and perspectives .

Conflict

Rosas, Diana Rosas, Diana



MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM			
47	29	24	
People	Performance	Process	
My MVS is:			
	BLUE		

CONFLICT SEQUENCE			
45	34	21	
Analyze	Accommodate	Assert	
My CS is: G-B-R			

CONDITION #2: WHEN FACED WITH CONFLICT

CONFLICT

Your Conflict Sequence (CS) arrowhead is based on your scores. It shows the order that you experience a desire to accommodate, assert, or analyze during three stages of conflict.



G-B-R Green-Blue-Red

You want to carefully examine the situation. If that does not work, you want to defer to other people in the interest of harmony. If that does not work, you may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.



HOW YOU EXPERIENCE CONFLICT

You first seek information or rational explanations. You analyze the situation and focus on facts. You are cautious and hesitant to prevent making a mistake. You want to be sure things make sense. You believe that the best way to show you care about the problem is to give it the time and attention it needs so it can be solved correctly.

You want people to remain objective and give you some time to think. You do not want people to be confrontational, irrational, or base decisions on opinions.

If conflict progresses to your Stage 2 Blue you get anxious and let go of less important points; you accommodate with conditions. You feel that others are not being rational, but a small concession is better than fighting.

If conflict progresses to your Stage 3 Red, you confront people, get angry, or fight, although you will make increasingly larger sacrifices in Stage 2 to prevent this.

INTERPRETING YOUR LINE

The length of the line between your dot and arrowhead suggests the degree of change you experience internally and the degree of change that can be observed by others. You have a Medium Line, which means the change from your Blue MVS to your Stage 1 Green is somewhat noticeable.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR RESULTS

The SDI 2.0 describes your motives in relating to others under two conditions:

- 1) when everything is going well
- 2) when you are faced with conflict

The arrowhead on the SDI 2.0 Triangle represents the sequence of motives you experience when faced with conflict. Each person's Conflict Sequence is a pattern of three primary motives — Accommodating (Blue), Asserting (Red), and Analyzing (Green).

Different combinations of Blue, Red, and Green produce 13 possible Conflict Sequences. Each region is defined by the order that motives are experienced during conflict.

THE IMPACT OF NEIGHBORING REGIONS

Your Conflict Sequence (CS) arrowhead is close to the [BG]-R and G-[BR] regions of the triangle. You may find that some parts of these CS descriptions also apply to you.

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G-B-R: Stage 1 Conflict

When faced with conflict, I want to carefully examine the situation. If that does not work, I want to defer to other people in the interest of harmony. If that does not work, I may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.

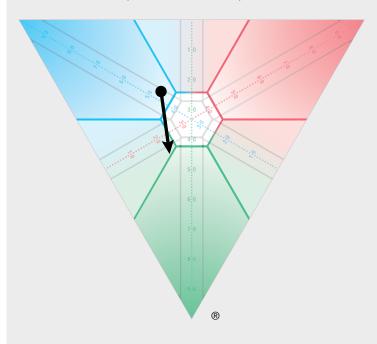
STAGE 1: Self, Problem, Others	STAGE 2: Self, Problem, Others	STAGE 3: Self, Problem, Others
G-B-R Wanting to analyze the situation.	G-B-R Wanting to conditionally give in or defer to others.	G-B-R Feeling driven to fight.
 □ I want to collect information so I can make a logical decision. □ I want to focus on facts, not feelings. □ I am quietly engaged and thinking about the issues. □ I want some space and time to analyze the situation. □ I want to create a fair and rational solution. □ I believe that increased clarity will lead to resolution. □ If others are irrational or impulsive, it could send me into my second stage of conflict. 	 □ I am frustrated that other people do not see the value of my analysis. □ I want to escape from the situation without losing anything of real value. □ I become reluctantly cooperative or compliant. □ I believe that if I give in for the moment I can get more time to come up with a better solution. □ If there is an important principle involved, I hold firmly to it. □ I believe that yielding on less important points, while holding firm on the main points, is better than resorting to fighting. 	 □ I feel energized, angry, or indignant because others have not been cooperative or reasonable. □ I confront other people and in some cases act explosively. □ I want to express the things that I have been refraining from saying. □ It seems that I have no choice but to fight. □ I don't want to wait for other people or to sacrifice any more.

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CONFLICT SEQUENCE	DESCRIPTION	CONFLICT SEQUENCE	DESCRIPTION
G-B-R	When faced with conflict, I want to carefully examine the situation. If that does not work, I want to defer to other people in the interest of harmony. If that does not work, I may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.	R-B-G	People who want to challenge conflict directly. If that does not work, they want to restore or preserve harmony. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to withdraw from the situation or end the relationship.
B-R-G	People who want to keep peace and harmony. If that does not work, they want to take a stand for their rights. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to withdraw as a last resort.	R-[BG]	People who want to assert they rights and win. If that does not work, they want to make a choice depending on what's better in the situation: to give in with conditions or to disengage and save what they can.
B-[RG]	People who want to keep harmony and accommodate the opposition. If that does not work, they want to make a choice based on what's best for everyone: to rely on logic and principle or to employ assertive strategies to prevent defeat.	R-G-B	People who want to prevail through competition. If that does not work, they want to use logic, reason, and rules. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to surrender as a last resort.
B-G-R	People who want to keep harmony and goodwill. If that does not work, they want to disengage and save what they can. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.	[BR]-G	People who want to press assertively to maintain harmony and goodwill, but they do not want to sacrifice results for harmony. If that does not work, they may decide to withdraw from the situation.
G-B-R	People who want to carefully examine the situation. If that does not work, they want to defer to other people in the interest of harmony. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.	[RG]-B	People who want to engage conflict quickly, but indirectly, with thoughtful strategies. If that does not work and others have more power in the situation, they may surrender.
G-[BR]	People who want to maintain order and principles. If that does not work, they want to make a choice, depending on what's more reasonable in the situation: to give in with conditions or to forcefully engage.	[BG]-R	People who want to maintain peace and harmony with caution regarding the personal costs of doing so. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.
G-R-B	People who want to analyze the situation logically. If that does not work, they want to forcefully press for a logical resolution. If that does not work and others have more power in the situation, they may surrender.	[BRG]	People who want to determine the most appropriate response to each situation and choose an accommodating, assertive, or analytical approach. Their approach differs according to the situation, rather than following a fixed sequence.

SDI 2.0 Results

Rosas, Diana Rosas, Diana



MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM			
47	29	24	
People	Performance	Process	
My MVS is:			
BLUE			

CONFLICT SEQUENCE			
45	34	21	
Analyze	Accommodate	Assert	
My CS is: G-B-R			

CONDITION #1: WHEN THINGS ARE GOING WELL



YOUR MOTIVES AND VALUES

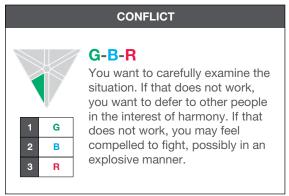
As a person with a **Blue MVS**, you achieve feelings of self-worth by being genuinely helpful to others, with little or no concern for what you receive in return.

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The act of helping is not always enough for you. The greatest enjoyment in the act of helping comes from seeing other people benefit. You want others to accept, value, and appreciate the help you give. A simple thank you means a lot.

CONDITION #2: WHEN FACED WITH CONFLICT



HOW YOU EXPERIENCE CONFLICT

You first seek information or rational explanations. You analyze the situation and focus on facts. You are cautious and hesitant to prevent making a mistake. You want to be sure things make sense. You believe that the best way to show you care about the problem is to give it the time and attention it needs so it can be solved correctly.

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If conflict progresses to your Stage 3 Red, you confront people, get angry, or fight, although you will make increasingly larger sacrifices in Stage 2 to prevent this.

THE PATH BACK TO YOUR BLUE MVS

The path from your **Stage 1 Green** back to your Blue MVS may involve logically and fairly restoring harmony in the relationship.

Top 3 Strengths

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MODEST

Camouflage. That's a term that may come to mind when thinking about how people see you. In other words you don't need to be in the spotlight or capture everyone's attention. Your work is typically done behind the scenes. And that's exactly what makes you a valuable asset to any workplace.

When your efforts and accomplishments are highlighted, you're quick to give others credit for helping you get there. Because you tend to play down your capability and accomplishments, others may not always see you as competent or even consider you for a task. So your growing edge may be to wave your own flag just a bit when you know you're a good fit for a task.

Bottom line for you is that your humble approach means you almost always under-promise and over-deliver. Everyone appreciates that.

WORK PERSPECTIVE

Your top three strengths are an important part of the way others see you. These strengths are frequently evident when you work with others. You are probably very effective with these strengths and appreciate when you are recognized for using them well.

OPEN-TO-CHANGE

Einstein said that the measure of intelligence is the ability to change. He'd appreciate this capacity in you. More than most, you are extremely open to entertaining new thoughts and ideas, and new procedures and systems.

You willingly receive suggestions with gratitude. Not everybody does this, but you capitalize on experimenting with differing opinions and perspectives. If someone else has an idea, you're the one who's most likely to accept it or want to try it.

While others are burdened by having to change, you welcome it. Change, from your point of view, is good. Being so open to change can cause some to perceive you as inconsistent, wondering what your real priorities or principles are. But generally speaking, others love your willingness to try on their ideas and suggestions.

SUPPORTIVE

If someone needs a big boost of inspiration or reassurance, they need look no further than you. Why? Because you lift people up. You have a way with words that others appreciate, typically saying just the right thing at just the right time.

You are an incredible team-player because you make others feel important. You want to see them succeed. People know they can get a boost from you. That's why you are appreciated by many.

A word of caution is in order, your giving spirit can sometimes get the better of you when you extend too far and over-commit yourself to people or projects. But most of the time your investment in others, your unfailing support, carries you and those around you to higher levels.

Strengths Portrait Rosas, Diana Rosas, Diana

MODEST

You play down what you are capable of doing.

OPEN-TO-CHANGE

You consider different perspectives, ideas, and opinions.

SUPPORTIVE

You give encouragement and help to others.

WORK PERSPECTIVE

The Strengths Portrait is a picture of you. It shows the way you prioritize and use your strengths when you work with others.

QUICK-TO-ACT

You get things started without delay.

TOLERANT

You respect differences, even when you don't agree.

HELPFUL

You give assistance to others who are in need.

DEVOTED

You are dedicated to some people, activities, or purposes.

LOYAL

You remain faithful to the commitments you make to others.

CAUTIOUS

You are careful to make sure of what is going on.

PERSEVERING

You maintain the same course of action despite obstacles.

AMBITIOUS

You are determined to succeed and to get ahead.

OPTION-ORIENTED

You look for and suggest different ways of doing things.

PRINCIPLED

You follow certain rules of right conduct.

INCLUSIVE

You bring people together in order to reach consensus.

CARING

You concern yourself with the well-being of others.

RESERVED

You practice self-restraint in expressing thoughts and feelings.

ADAPTABLE

You adjust readily to new or modified conditions.

FLEXIBLE

You act in whatever manner is appropriate at the moment.

SELF-CONFIDENT

You believe in your own powers and strengths.

METHODICAL

You are orderly in action, thought, and expression.

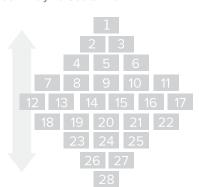
SOCIABLE

You engage easily in group conversations and activities.

FAIR

You act justly, equitably, and impartially.

Most Likely To Use at Work



Least Likely To Use at Work

ANALYTICAL

You dissect and digest whatever is going on.

COMPETITIVE

You strive to win against others.

You take chances on losses in pursuit of high gains.

RISK-TAKING

TRUSTING

You place your faith in others.

PERSUASIVE

You urge, influence, and convince others.

FORCEFUL

You act with conviction. power, and drive.

THE FOUR TYPES OF STRENGTHS

Strengths with a blue bar are about people

Strengths with a red bar are about performance

Strengths with a green bar are about process

Strengths with a grev bar are about perspective



Top 3 Overdone Strengths

Rosas, Diana Rosas, Diana

SUPPORTIVE (Self-Sacrificing)

When you make a commitment to support someone you'll be there for them no matter what happens. You have a tendency to put other people's interests and wishes ahead of yours, possibly to your own detriment.

In some cases, you give until it hurts. You keep track of how much you've done for others and see it as an investment in the relationship. But when others don't appreciate how much you've invested, you can become resentful, thinking or saying: "After all I've done for you..."

Being too supportive can make you look self-sacrificing to others, but you can turn this perceived weakness back into a strength. Place reasonable limits on the support you provide to others. Don't support someone so much today that it limits your ability to support them in the future.

WORK PERSPECTIVE

Your top three overdone strengths may contribute to some difficulty in your relationships. Even though they are well-intended, they can generate negative perceptions in others. You can turn perceived weakness into strengths by using them at the right time, or by scaling back their frequency, duration, or intensity.

MODEST (Self-Effacing)

In your effort to give other people credit, you can end up putting yourself down. Not only do you avoid undue attention, you tend to deflect compliments and diminish your own knowledge, skills, or contributions. You want to avoid being seen as arrogant or vain and do not want people to have unrealistic expectations of you.

When your modesty comes on too strong, you can appear uninformed, incapable, or even unwilling to get involved. This self-effacing tendency can limit you. It can take away the opportunity to do the things in life that you really want to do.

While you may be hesitant to promise success, you could confidently state your ability to contribute and give your best effort, without making guarantees about results. Then, you don't have to fear that you will let others down.

OPEN-TO-CHANGE (Inconsistent)

What's the latest change of plan? Do you just agree with whoever spoke last? If you're hearing questions like this, your openness to change may be getting in your way. You run the risk of contradicting yourself, appearing inconsistent, or making a change just for the sake of doing something different.

People can have a hard time understanding how you can agree with two things that seem opposite, or mutually exclusive, to them. But you don't necessarily change your mind whenever you consider something new. You simply don't want to reject ideas too soon.

To remain open, but avoid the problems that come with appearing inconsistent, be clear about whether you are considering an idea, or committing to it. Let people know that you remain open to change, but only if change is justified.

Overdone Strengths Portrait

Being so SUPPORTIVE that you give up your own interests and wishes for others.

Self-Sacrificing

Being so MODEST that you don't take credit for your efforts or promote your ability.

Being so **OPEN-TO-CHANGE** that your priorities and principles are not clear.

Self-Effacing

Inconsistent

Being so QUICK-TO-ACT that you overlook information that could be useful.

Being so ADAPTABLE that you let the situation dictate what you do.

Being so FLEXIBLE that other people cannot be sure about what you will do.

Rash

Compliant

Unpredictable

Being so **RESERVED** in expressing yourself that you do not engage with people or issues.

Being so ANALYTICAL that you get lost in concepts or details that don't matter.

Being so **HELPFUL** to others that you do things for them that they do not want or need.

Being so **DEVOTED** that you do what others want without question or resistance.

Being so LOYAL that you overlook or ignore problems with plans or people.

WORK PERSPECTIVE

you overdo your strenaths.

The Overdone Strengths Portrait shows

how others might perceive you when

Distant

Obsessed

Smothering

Subservient

Blind

Being so TOLERANT that you come across as having no opinion or preference.

Being SELF-CONFIDENT to the point of being convinced you know best.

Being so PERSEVERING that you justify your course of action despite others' views or preferences.

Being so PRINCIPLED that you don't yield, even on minor issues.

Being so CAUTIOUS that you start off with doubt, mistrust, and skepticism.

Being so AMBITIOUS with your goals that you don't have compassion for others.

Indifferent

Arrogant

Stubborn

Unbending

Suspicious

Ruthless

Being so **OPTION-ORIENTED** that you do not have a clear aim or direction.

Indecisive

Being so SOCIABLE that you disrupt or distract others.

Intrusive

Being so METHODICAL that you are constrained and do not change your ways.

Rigid

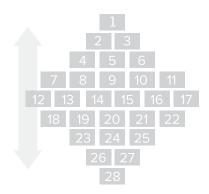
Being so **COMPETITIVE** that you confront people in a combative or argumentative way.

Aggressive

Being so CARING for others' wellbeing that you give or do anything they ask.

Submissive

Most Likely To Overdo at Work



decreases the value of each person's participation.

Being so INCLUSIVE that it

Indiscriminate

Being so FAIR and impartial that you don't consider the effect on others.

Cold

Being so **PERSUASIVE** that you disregard others' views and dispute their concerns.

Abrasive

Being so TRUSTING that you readily believe in people or things that you should not.

Gullible

Being **RISK-TAKING** to the point of ignoring the potential consequences.

Reckless

Being so **FORCEFUL** that you assert your will over others.

Domineering



Least Likely To Overdo at Work

Strengths & Reasons Rosas, Diana Rosas, Diana

MODEST

So others can get the credit they deserve. So others can show what they are capable of.

OPEN-TO-CHANGE

So people are being listened to. To be receptive to others' ideas.

SUPPORTIVE

To reassure people and help build their confidence. Because that will help them grow.

WORK PERSPECTIVE

This view of your Strengths Portrait connects each of your strengths to your Motivational Value System (MVS). Each strength has two examples why you would want to deploy it.

QUICK-TO-ACT

To show your commitment to others and focus your energy. To help others immediately.

TOLERANT

To give each person a voice. To show people that you accept them for who they are.

HELPFUL

To show empathy for their situation. So they will feel better.

DEVOTED

To solidify your personal commitment to them. To further a cause that benefits people.

LOYAL

So others know they can rely on you. To build trust in the relationship.

CAUTIOUS

To know what others really need. So you can manage any risk to relationships.

PERSEVERING

To uphold a personal commitment. So obstacles do not prevent getting benefits to others.

AMBITIOUS

So you have the ability to help others. To show others that it can be done and to encourage them.

OPTION-ORIENTED

To find a new way to help. To show alternatives when there is disagreement.

PRINCIPLED

So people will not be harmed. So others will feel secure.

INCLUSIVE

So each person feels valued. So that no one is left out of the process.

CARING

So you will know what others need. So they will feel valued.

RESERVED

To encourage others to speak their minds. So you don't upset people if you disagree with them.

ADAPTABLE

To support and be responsive to someone. To make things easier on others.

FLEXIBLE

To help someone through a situation. To support others in their efforts.

SELF-CONFIDENT

To encourage others and give them more confidence. To have the ability to help as much as needed.

ANALYTICAL

To learn how others are really feeling. To find the best way to be helpful.

METHODICAL

To make sure another person understands you. To create a structure that will benefit others.

COMPETITIVE

To support people or causes that you care about. To support your team against others.

SOCIABLE

To learn about people. To put everyone at ease and create harmony.

RISK-TAKING

To help someone who is in real trouble. To decrease the risk for someone else.

FAIR

So people get what they really need. So those most in need get the relevant support.



You are motivated by the protection, growth, and welfare of others. You have a strong desire to help others who can genuinely benefit.

TRUSTING

To show that you believe in others. To affirm your relationship.

PERSUASIVE

To defend others or to support a worthy cause. For their own benefit.

FORCEFUL

To nurture confidence in others. To protect someone's welfare.



Rosas, Diana Rosas, Diana student

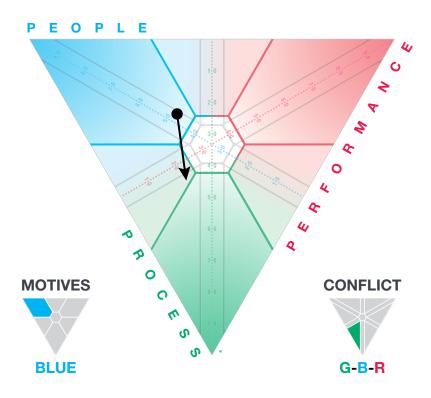


Motivational Value System

You are motivated by the protection, growth, and welfare of others. You have a strong desire to help others who can genuinely benefit.

Communicating with me:

- Show regard for people and appreciation for others.
- Listen fully and attentively; ask for their ideas, reactions, feelings.
- Genuinely express feelings or concerns.



Conflict Sequence

You want to carefully examine the situation. If that does not work, you want to defer to other people in the interest of harmony. If that does not work, you may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.

Communicating with me:

- Respect their need for time to think things through.
- Keep calm, unemotional, and state ideas in logical order.
- Focus on getting things "right."

PEOPLE Amy C **Kent** Victoria Victoria Patel Eric Mark Amy Chang Mark Logan Results through Relationships 0 When you use SDI 2.0 to assess motives in your relationships, you are more aware of what's driving people – when things are going well and during conflict. 0 SDI 2.0 helps you bring the right strengths to your relationships and to communicate more effectively. 0 M Kent Washington Eric Lawrence S S Bring the Right Strengths Communicate in the Right Style

Relationship Awareness Theory

Relationship Awareness Theory provides a simple, common language for people to understand the motives behind behavior, prevent and manage conflict effectively, and to engage in meaningful dialogue. When applied within teams and organizations, this language dramatically improves the quality of working relationships and workplace performance.

The SDI is based on a strong, valid theory of human motivation originally developed by psychologist and educator Dr. Elias Porter. The theory has four key concepts:

- Behavior is driven by motivation.
- Motivation changes in conflict.
- Strengths can be overdone.
- Filters influence perceptions

These foundational insights power individual and organizational learning.

SDI Language

MOTIVE

A purpose, drive, or underlying reason why something is done.

MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM

A system of motives that serves as a basis for choosing strengths, filtering information, and judging yourself and others. Every MVS is a blend of three primary motives: Blue (people), Red (performance), and Green (process).

FILTER

A method of selective perception and evaluation of a situation.

CONFLICT SEQUENCE

A series of changes in motives during conflict that typically results in a related series of changes in behavior. There are three stages in a Conflict Sequence. These stages are characterized by a concentration of energy and a diminishing focus as follows:

Stage 1: focus on self, problem, and others

Stage 2: focus on self and problem

Stage 3: focus on self

Conflict can be resolved or left unresolved in any stage.

OPPOSITION

Disagreement, contrast, difference, resistance, or dissent. Opposition is not necessarily conflict, but it can grow into conflict when it gets personalized. Most conflicts have elements of opposition in them. Opposition can be productively engaged when things are going well.

CONFLICT

A personal and emotional experience caused by a real or perceived threat to self-worth. The word conflict can also be used in everyday language to describe opposition; however, the SDI separates the two ideas and uses the terms as defined here.

CONFLICT TRIGGER

An event, behavior, situation, or perception that threatens, or has the potential to threaten, a person's self-worth. People only experience conflict about things that are important to them; therefore, conflict triggers include the opportunity to learn about what matters to people. Conflict triggers also present an implied choice:

- to enter conflict based on the perceived triggers, or
- to reframe the situation so that threats are no longer perceived.

STRENGTHS

Freely chosen behaviors that are intended to produce results. Strengths affirm the self-worth of people in relationships. Strengths do not affirm one person's self-worth at the expense of another. Strengths are productively motivated and effective.

OVERDONE STRENGTHS

Behaviors that may be intended as strengths, but are perceived negatively by one or more persons. Strengths may be overdone (or perceived as overdone) in frequency, duration, or intensity. They may also be misapplied, or perceived as misapplied, depending on the context.

CORE

Who you are. A system of motives that influence everything you see, feel, say, and do.

RELATIONSHIPS

Working relationships are authentic connections.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The skill of taking ownership and initiative in order to produce desired results.

SYSTEMS

Processes that create and communicate expectations.

OWNERSHIP

A choice to be committed to an outcome.

INITIATIVE

To act and deliver on a commitment.



ASSESS MOTIVES

- When Things are Going Well
- When There is Conflict

BRING THE RIGHT STRENGTHS

- Know Your Reasons
- Prevent Overdoing

COMMUNICATE IN THE RIGHT STYLE

- Effective Style
- Things to Avoid

